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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo on with to have rejected articles returned the nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau
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and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Smite the Heathen!

There are just six working days more before the election which is to decide whether the United States are to remain a govern ment of law, or to become a sham govern ment, unable to defend and carry out its powers, and whether they are to be a nation of repudiators or a nation of honest men. Everything looks favorable for the patriotic side, but it is no time yet for whistling. There is a common impression that a political campaign ends practically on the Saturday night before the election. It does not end until the polls are closed on election day.

The repudiators have saved their most desperate work for the last days of the can vass. ALTGELD and BRYAN and JONES and the rest of the gang are working like maniacs. It is impossible not to expect some last dying expedient of violence or forgery from the reckless managers of the BRYAN show. Calmly, resolutely, and constantly the supporters of McKinley must work in every State up to the last moment. In every State, because it is necessary that the popular condemnation of the abominable doctrines of the Chicago platform should be pronounced by a clear and great majority of votes, so that there may be no chance of appeal. This ghost of panic, dishonor, and revolution should be laid forever.

In New York and the New England States the necessity of continuous and intelligent labor for the election of McKINLEY is just as great as it is in Kansas or Missouri. Every vote is another inch of earth over the carcass of aparchy and repudiation.

Smite the heathen, hip and thigh!

Down Among the Scattering.

In every election the public eye is riveted on two figures, the one representing the vote cast for the winner, and the other representing that cast for the loser, or the winner's strongest rival. There are no other losers worth talking about. Whatever moral effect follows a political contest, it emanates from those same figures; the victory being great or small, crushing or indecisive, according to the difference between them. Votes for all other candidates, from those which came within seeing distance of the leaders to the unnamed ballots classifled as scattering, are put down on the official record, but not on the private record kept by the public recollection. Virtually they are all "scattering."

When the vote is counted on the night of Noy. 3, the ballots cast for PALMER and BUCKNER, ostensibly as evidences of devotion to honest money and anti-Bryanism, but of no earthly service to those ends, for the reason that they will be of no use to the one actual anti-BRYAN candidate, will belong among the scattering. The PALMER vote, like the Prohibition vote and the Socialist vote, will show the interest taken in a tertain side issue only; for, compared with the preservation of the political integrity and the national credit of the United States, the preservation of the Democratic organization, the most that the PALMER-BUCKNER movement can assume to represent is a side issue.

The way to defend the United States in this crisis is to elect BRYAN's opponent, WILLIAM MCKINLEY of Obio. And to elect him you must vote for him.

Clipping the Right of Contract.

If BRYAN is elected, and a Popocratic-Populist Congress with him, the right to make contracts calling for payment in gold will be taken away. How is that for paternalism? The Government has no more right to prevent men from making a contract for the delivery of a certain amount of gold money, all at once or in installments, than to prevent them from making a contract for the delivery of furniture or salt fish, in a lump or in installments. If John Doe, for Instance, rents a house to RICHARD ROE for \$1,000 a year, and they agree that payment shall be made in barrels of Medford rum at their market value, or in cans of lobsters, or in crumple-horned cows, or in \$20 gold pieces, it is none of the Government's bustness. It is solely the business of the parties to the contract.

The Bryanites will not have the Government interfere with the bloody diversions of the DERSES and their kind in the several States, but they are anxious that it shall interfere, causelessly, arbitrarily, without shadow of right or reason, with the right of private contract.

With a Supreme Court composed of cranks with Populist principles, other rights than those of contract would be sure to suffer. The whole Chicago platform is rotten.

In Honor of Cabat.

If the year 1492 is renowned above all others in the world's annals of explorations, yet at least a worthy sequel of it was furnished in 1497, when VASCO DA GAMA doubled the Cape of Good Hope and CABOT sighted the mainland of North America. As Portugal is to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of her famous navigator's exploit, so Cauada has determined to commemorate that of JOHN CAROT.

It was on the 24th of June, 1497, that the little vessel which CABOT commanded discovered the coast of Labrador, and very nty, therefore, the Royal Society of Canada has decided that its next meeting shall be held at Halifax in June, 1897, and shail be commemorative of that achievement; and further, that the municipal authorities of provinces of the Dominion. It is well

original discovery. The Venetian navigator who had wanplorers; yet his was an exploit well mining camps have been established in India, and like him he embarked on no ran- mining districts organized in West Kootedom quest, but had made a careful study of | nay are Nelson, Ainsworth, Slocan, and

fancied that Labrador was the land of the Grand Cham; but that did not hinder him

from claiming it for England. It would be gratifying if the approaching commemoration should lead to the disclosure of more about Casor and his work; for little has been found of the details of the voyage, and much doubt still surrounds what is known of the man. Neither the date nor the place of his birth is certain, nor is anything discovered as to where and when he died. He is commonly called a Venetian, and the records give him not only the name of JOHN, familiar to English readers, and the Italian GIOVANNI, but also in the Venetian dialect ZUAN CABOTO. Yet D'AVEZAC and some others think that he was probably born in Genoa or its neighborhood, thus doubling the world's obligation to that spot,

Be shis as it may, he first appears in a record of March 28, 1476, in the archives of Venice, as having been naturalized there, after the prescribed residence of fifteen years. He studied geography and navigation and visited Arabia, and he held to the new views of the earth as a sphere. In what year he removed to Bristol with his Venetian wife and his three sons, one of whom, SEBASTIAN, afterward became so famous for achievements of his own, is not certainly known. But it was on the 5th of March, 1496, that King HENRY VII., in response to his proposals, granted to him and his three sons and their heirs or assigns a patent for the discovery of unknown lands in the eastern, western, or northern seas, with the right of occupation and exclusive commerce. paying to the King one-fifth of the profits.

This enterprise was to be at their cost. Under this authority, early in May, 1497. CABOT, accompanied, it is generally believed, by his son SEBASTIAN, set sail from Bristol in a small vessel, containing eighteen persons, and on the 24th of June discovered land. On reaching the shore he set up a cross and the flags both of England and of Venice. The words prima tierra vista are inscribed on a map of a later date, attributed to SEBASTIAN CABOT, at a part of the island of Cape Breton; but the mainland visited is usually set down as Labrador. On the return voyage two islands were seen on the starboard, but for lack of provisions no visit was made to them.

The return to Bristol was made early in August, after an absence of only about three months. Cabor's account excited great attention, and he received money from the King, with agreement that an annual pension should be paid to him. He had seen no human beings, but took home implements which indicated habitation; and very promptly another and larger expedition was organized, under authority given to him to command it. There, however, the records stop, so far as JOHN CABOT is concerned, and SEBASTIAN CABOT carries on the renown of the name.

To have been the discoverer of the mainland of North America, however, is fame enough for the elder CABOT, and justifies the preparations to honor his exploit.

Minister Terrell and the Recording Angel.

Why do our friends, the missionaries in Turkey and their innumerable sympathizers here at home, continue to harass Mr. TERRELL and to embarrass him in one of the most difficult tasks ever thrust by circumstances upon an American Minister? That Mr. TERRELL has done his duty,

manfully and thoroughly, if not always with perfect suavity, nobody doubts who knows the conditions and the results. The vague charges of the dissatisfied mis-

sionary brethren against the American Minister at Constantinople seem to resolve themselves upon analysis into these two specifications: I That at the time of the earlier mas-

sacres in the interior of the Asian vilayets last winter, the Minister desired and urged the missionaries to desert their posts; and, II. That he swore in the hearing of some of the brethren.

We have good authority for saying that the first charge is absolutely untrue. Mr. TERRELL never advised grown up missionaries of the male sex to abandon their posts and take refuge in Constantinople. He was anxious about the safety of the women and children. He wanted them where they would have the protection of the flag. His position in this respect was defined with precision in a letter which he wrote in January to the Rev. Mr. Dwight, their intermediary at Constantinople. Mr. TERRELL said to Mr. Dwight: "If the grown men, animated by a lofty zeal for martyrdom, desire to remain, I have nothing to say; but the little children are not missionaries."

The end is not yet, and the value of Mr. TERRELL's advice may hereafter be tragically apparent.

Did Mr. TERRELL ever say "damn" in the presence of the worthy Mr. DWIGHT? Perhaps he did. We do not know how strong the provocation was.

If he did say "damn," however, we are quite sure that the Recording Angel, in view of the Minister's services to his country and to Americans in Turkey, including the mis sionary brethren, their wives and little children, has already dropped an obliterating tear upon the undiplomatic expression.

Canada's Mineral Resources.

Intelligent persons on both sides of the border are growing daily more alive to the tremendous development which would be given to the natural capabilities of the Do minion of Canada through the voluntary union of that country with the United States. But, as yet, attention has been directed mainly to Canada's fisheries and forests, and to her vast expanse of fertile land adapted to the cultivation of cereals, especially of wheat and barley. The volume and variety of her mineral wealth have been by no means appreciated, and we are glad, therefore, to see some striking facts relating to this subject set forth in the October number of the London National Review by Mr GEORGE M. DAWSON, Director of the Cana-

dian Geological Survey. Premising that the value of the minerals produced in Canada in 1895 was over \$22,-500,000, Mr. Dawson begins his survey of the field offered for mining investment with a glance at British Columbia, which promises soon to yield from its mines more than the aggregate output of all the other Bristol, whence Caror sailed, and also the known that in 1857 placer or alluvial gold historical and geographical societies of was discovered on the Thompson River, Great Britain and our own country shall be and there was an influx of miners invited to participate. The day chosen is thither; five years later nearly \$4,000,-June 24, making four centuries from the 000 in gold is computed to have been produced. But gradually the output decreased as the known tracts suited to the dered to England cannot rival in fame his rude methods of work became exhausted. great Genoese compeer, who made Spain his | In recent years, however, since the requisite home and stands first on the roll of ex- facilities for transport were secured, many worthy of the honor proposed for it. Like | West and East Kootenay on rich deposits of COLUMBUS, he was in search of a route to the yellow and white metals. The principal

existing charts the basis of his action. He Trail. The three first named yield copper and silver, besides silver-lead ores and some ores containing gold. The fourth district, Trail, offers the best prospects; its deposits of auriferous pyrrhotites are probably unique, the veins being of extraordinary dimensions and frequency; one of the towns, though but a few months old, has over 3,000 inhabitants. The aggregate yield of the West Kootenay mines last year was \$9,100,000: for the first six months of the present year it has been more than \$2,200,000. For the moment the large district of East Kootenay has been to some extent eclipsed, though here, too, many valuable deposits are being opened. Other important districts in the southern part of British Columbia are Boundary Creek, from which come ores containing tellurium mixed with gold and silver, and in which immense beds of copper ores are found; Okanagan, noted chiefly for free-milling gold quartz; Similkameen, in which placer gold and platinum are being extracted; and Cayoosh Creek, which has veins of rich gold-bearing quartz. To the north. and as yet 200 miles distant from any railway, Cariboo, which formerly proved a rich find for the placer digger, has again come to the front as the site of extensive hydraulic mining operations. Dredging plants, also, of various types have been placed along much of the length of the Fraser River which may be regarded as the great natural "ground sluice" of the country, but of which the bed and deeper bars could never be reached by the early miners. Considering the whole of British Columbia in connection with the Yukon district of the Canadian Northwest Territory, we observe that they together constitute a section, 1,200 miles long, of the most important metalliferous region of the continent, that of the Cordillera or Rocky Mountain belt. Mr. DAW-

that included in the United States from the

Of the coal mines on the coast of British

49th parallel to Mexico.

Columbia we need only say that they now produce about a million tons annually. There are new fields, ready to be opened when needed, not only on the coast, particularly in the Queen Charlotte Islands, but also in the interior, as, for instance, in Crow's Nest Pass and in Nicola Valley. Leaving British Columbia and turning eastward, we find that a great area in the District of Alberta is underlain with beds of coal or lignite. The amount of coal contained in only one of these beds, as measured by a known outcrop sixty-six miles long, and by an assumed easily workable depth, is estimated at 330,000,000 tons. Proceeding next to the mineral resources of the older eastern provinces, we come, in western Ontario, on the nickeliferous pyrrhotites of Sudbury, already favorably known to metallurgists; the mines actually in operation fully supply the demand for nickel. The existence of goldbearing quartz veins in the Huronian rocks of this province has been long known, and of late a few mining and milling plants have been established, chiefly on the shores of the Lake of the Woods. There are good grounds for believing that in the part of Ontario which lies west of Lake Superior might be founded an extensive and permanent gold industry, like that of Nova Scotia as regards the moderate value of the quartz, but on a much larger scale. A reference is also made by Mr. Dawson to the exceptionally rich deposits of silver near Thunder Bay, from which several million dollars' worth of the white metal have already been drawn. Of the southern or peninsular part of Ontario the principal mineral products are petroleum, salt, natural gas, gypsum, and building materials of all kinds. Iron ores of excellent quality abound in many sections of Ontario and Quebec, and they would be mined and smelted in large quantities for export to the United States could they be admitted duty free. As regards asbestos (chrysotile) of the first quality. Quebec stands almost alone as a producer, and from a limited tract supplies the greater part of this material which is used in the arts.

The facts marshalled by Mr. Dawson, which we have here cited but a few, prove conclusively that Canada, were she linked with the United States, would offer in her mineral resources an almost limitless field for the intelligent utilization of capital.

England and Egypt.

At the beginning of this month an Egyptian gentleman who is in Paris looking after the interests of Egypt, Mr. MUSTAPHA KAMEL, Wrote a letter to Mr. GLADSTONE appealing to him to use his sinfluence to bring about the evacuation of Egypt and the restoration of independent national rights to its own sovereign and people. In reply Mr. GLADSTONE wrote that he had done what he could to that end in 1892, when, on coming to power, his Government had proposed to the French Government to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the Egyptian question and the withdrawal of the English garrison. The French Government, Mr. GLADSTONE added, had never replied to this invitation.

The revelation thus made by Mr. GLAD STONE is of great interest, and throws a new light on the question. The fact that the French Government took no notice of the proposal of the GLADSTONE Cabinet goes to show that the relations between the two Governments could not have been very cordial then. It also shows that the French Government mistrusted the sincerity of the offer, and that they regarded the question of England's occupation of Egypt as having passed into the wider domain of general European international policy. It is very likely, too, that the French Government could not forget that it was a GLAD-STONE Cabinet that had taken advantage of the international situation in 1882 and quietly edged France out of the dual control and substituted in its place English rule, pure and simple.

There was a considerable party around the Khedive at that time who, ignoring every precedent of history, were actually under the delusion that as soon as England had restored order and delivered them from ARABI, of whom they were terribly in fear, the English troops would be withdrawn and Egypt would return to its own Government. The Khedive, TEWFIE, entertained no illusions whatever as to his own position under the circumstances, for in reply to a question put to him one day as to what he would do in case the English troops were withdrawn, he replied with perfect frankness: "I should go off in the last boat with

the last English soldier." Those Egyptians who welcomed with so much effusion the entry of the English troops into Cairo, after Tel-el-Kebir, soon began to regret what had happened; but it was too late. They found that they had only helped to put the saidle on their own ers," that is to say, everybody who backs, and just as the English tourists used their donkeys to go aightseeing at the Pyramids, England was using them to carry her power and her prestige into the mysterious region of the upper Nile. The ditch. Very well. Where is he? At less

simplicity, accepted all the bland assurances of the English diplomatic agents and the successive English Governments from 1882; but all the time the English were quietly converting Egypt into a protector ate after the manner of a mediatized Indian State, with its puppet Maharajah and army

under the thumb of an English Resident. There is no reason why Mr. MUSTAPHA KAMEL should not try to free his much plundered country from a foreign yoke, but the task of doing so will not be as easy as placing it under that yoke. Had the Egyptians been united in 1882 in defence of their country, the turn of events might have been different. When, however, one part of the Egyptian people welcomed a foreign in vader even while thousands of their fellow countrymen lay dead on the battlefield where they had offered an ineffectual resistance to that invader, it is difficult to have much sympathy with them. Still, that was fourteen years ago, and the new generation now suffering for the fault of their fathers cannot be held respon sible. If the Egyptians have really learned wisdom by adversity, and have within themselves the spirit to unite, the best thing they can do is to prepare themselves for the opportunity which the current of events seems likely to offer, to take their place as a member of the comity of nations.

The Pride and the Honor of Spain. Our contemporaries at Madrid and at Ha vana very often remind us that the pride and the honor of Spain would be lowered it she were to surrender Cuba. Spain is a proud country, and could not submit to be beaten by the Cuban rebels. Spanish honor would be lost if the Cuban for were to win the day. Senor Canovas declares that Spain will sacrifice everything rather than give up the island which she has held ever since son points out that this length is equal to the period of its discovery by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

But it may be said that, up to this time the pride of Spain has not been greatly served by her experiences in Cuba. In war that has lasted nearly half as long as our own w r for the Union, she has failed to subdue the rebeis whom she despises. With an army great in numbers, far greater than the forces of the insurgents, she cannot point to a single battlefield of which she has the right to be proud. There are fortyeight Generals on WEYLER's pay roll, not one of whom has ever won a victory She has seen her troops in flight hundred times, and has seen them driven from the greater part of the island. The Spanish war upon Cuba has been one of which no country could be proud, in which no soldier has gained fame. It is not likely that the war will hereafter minister to Spain's pride.

As for the honor of Spain, it has certainly not been glorifled in the war. It has been blackened as military honor has never been in any other modern conflict. The cruelty of Spain, and the constant violation of the laws of honorable warfare by Spain's Generals, have been shocking and shame ful. The deeds perpetrated at the command of WEYLER have brought disgrace upon Spanish arms. They form one of the most horrible chapters in Spanish records. There can be no honor for the men who burn hospitals, murder prisoners of war, butcher peasants and execute suspects till the walls of La Cabanas reek with innocent blood. The career of WEYLER has been that of an assassin, and the story of it, as told to the world, must be to the everlasting dishone of Spain.

The idea of Spain waging war as she ha waged it in Cuba, for the sake of her pride and her honor, is an idea that insults the reason of mankind.

The pride of Spain was often humbled, and the honor of Spain was often discredited, during her other wars in Spanish America. She was the loser in every one of these wars. She was expelled from country after country. Her flag was hauled down in every possession that belonged to her on the American continent. Her humiliated armies, after their defeat, sailed over the sea to the country from which they had previously taken their departure full of pride and assurance. Spain has had large experience of misfortune in America, and there is no reason why she should feel especially mortified over the thought of another experience of

the kind. Both the pride and the honor of Spain can best be served by withdrawing her disgraced flag from Cuba.

If the American experiment fails, it will probably be the last experiment of self-government by the people. Shall the world look on and see the great Republic go down in disaster and dishonor?

The free and unlimited coinage of forged quotations is a feature of the silverite plan of campaign. The output increases as the end

Here, for example, is part of an editorial article attributed to THE SUN by the silverite press of the Southwest We find it in the Dally Chronicle of Bonham, Tex., seriously presented as an utterance of ours and a specimen o gold-bug " arrogance:

"The republic is in danger. A lot of devils and vil lains are going about trying to desiroy the nation. The Supreme Court is to be pulled down and the bench is to be flied with jailbirds and convicts rascally farmers are daring to have opinions upo questions they know nothing about. We must all stand together and crush forever this hellish bords o vampires, banditti, pirates, Jacobins, rebels, and BENEDICT ARROLDS. The time for moderation has passed, and we must get out our datting guns, ou dynamite bombs, and our bowte knives, and discu this question in a passionless and logical manner.

There seems to be internal evidence that the stuff of which this is a sample was originally the product of cheap wit without dishonest in tentions; but it is now circulated as a genuine extract from the columns of this journal

Execrate and spit upon the platform of riot, repudiation, and confiscation! Stand for the nation's honor! Let it remain unsullied Rally round the flag! Let its folds be stainless!

The Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, nov

lescribed by the Popocratic poets as "the great Eastern orator," acknowledges that he is mighty. Why can he not be merciful? did he put on red glasses, smite himself in the lower chest, banish pity from his bosom, and crush his enemies on the Massachusetts Demo cratic State Committee with a dreadful message; "They have exhausted the power to injure our glorious cause," he cried, "and now seek to escape responsibility. Let them reckon with the people." As Mr. Wilepeople, the reckoning will LIAMS is the be terrible. "Let them reckon with the people," he cried, while electric sparks shot from his eyes and his shoe heels, and his watch crystal cracked with fear. "They cannot have my hand to pull them from the ditch." Could Mr Bayan himself, rebuking the "money changany money to change, sound more deeply Itoman? Mr. WILLIAMS is as impressive as a sounding board. Still, the reference to the ditch is a little puzzling. His enemies on the State Committee are in the unfortunate Egyptians, with inexcusable | where will he be a week from to-day? Of what

use will his hand be then to anybody who isn't in the bowels of the earth? For the ditch which is digging for Mr. WILLIAMS is no mere tickling of the surface of the earth, no common trench. It is a deep, dark hole, bottomless Even his voice will not come up to the level of the Dedham soll.

Government by the people is on trial Shall it cease to exist? All the people are called to answer, one week from to-day, on Nov. 3.

A correspondent warns us that we are wasting time in trying to divert such as he from carrying out their intentions of throwing away their votes by voting for Gen. PALMER It is a matter of conscience with them, he says, thus to refrain from bitting at Buyan directly we know that; and we are not expending any fruitless effort on that sort of conscience We were addressing reasonable people only. One of the greatest advantages of popular suffrage is that it overwheims sporadic crankiness with the average and saving common sense of the whole people. Undoubtedly this perverse conscience would not exist if it did not serve some good though inscrutable purpose in the scheme of the universe. Fortunately for the defeat of Repudiation, it is a form of mental and moral disease which is not catching and never becomes epidemic.

Shall we exchange the Government of WASHINGTON, JACKSON, and LINCOLN for government by rioters, repudiators, and anarchists; for government by BRYAN, ALTGELD, DEBS, and TILLMAN?

The Hon, HINKY DINK and the Hon, BATH House John, those noble leaders of the Popocratic ranks of war in Chicago, are of much assistance to the Hon. James K. Jones in the manly and powerful canvass which he is conducting or non-conducting. It will not do, however, for Jones to expect Mr. DINK and Mr. John to go to extreme lengths. They are much more conservative than he is. They have repu tations to lose. Mr. DINK and Mr. John will never allow themselves to be compromised by ONES.

The rule of BRYAN, ALTGELD, DERS, and TILLMAN means chaos and anarchy. What next? Despotism. Shall the selfish greed and dishonesty of the Silver Trust drive us to such alternatives?

A correspondent writes to us to explain that he did not bring disgrace on the art of letters and on himself by giving his name as the author of productions of his which have een published in the World, although his signature was appended to them. He says that he sent the matter to the World long ago. "with no special thought of the consequences," expecting it to be published anonymously, and that when his contributions were printed as coming from him, that disreputable paper "took advantage of me." Being a man of self-respect, and respecting the dignity of letters, he is mortified that he should thus have appeared as one of FAGIN's decoys. The only way to avoid the disgrace, which our correspondent has felt so keenly, is to refuse altogether to degrade letters by writing for such a base and vulgar journal; and whether the articles are signed or unsigned. the moral responsibility of the author is the same. The mortification our correspondent has feit because he has been made to appear as prostituting his art, is creditable to his pride and his conscience.

If your house was threatened with de struction by fire, and you should wander forth to meditate on the wickedness of the incendiary, leaving your neighbors to fight off the flames, might not your insurance company draw some unpleasant inferences from your method of proceeding?

Have no fear about the doctrines and principles of Democracy. They will come out all right. The thing to do now is to crush and to Repudiation. The future of the Democratic party will take care of itself when that political monstrosity is destroyed; but there will be no future for it unless the foul thing is So long as Repudiation is above ground it will make the very name of the Democratic party an offence in the nostrils of the people. Let the putrid corpse be buried out of sight a week from to-day!

JONES and FACLENER and BUTLER mus be getting very weary of sending out lies, and long for Monday night to come. They know perfectly well that BRYAN is beaten. Probably they admit the fact among their confidants. And still they have to put forward the same old biuff every day, build preposterous tables of electoral votes, and keep up the pretence of believing that their candidate is not checked through to Salt River, whence he comes. Even to persons of the remarkable gifts of invention possessed by the prophets above mentioned, the art of fabrication must become a burden after using it for more than three months. A reaction must set in and a desire arise to tell the truth, if the power to do so has not become atrophied by want of exercise. After they have given a final and, of course, thoroughly false explanation of the reason why Repudiation was beaten, probably JONES, FAULENER, and BUTLER will try to tell the truth once more. Do not be too severe with them if they do not succeed at first. It is so long now since they have had any practice.

Georgia marble is gaining wider recognition broughout the United States.—Augusta Chronicle. Georgia brass, of which the Hon, HOAX MYTH is the largest and most celebrated specimen, is even more widely known. As far as can be judged from this specimen, it is not susceptible of polish in a high degree, but has remarkable properties in the way of sound. The trouble with it is that it is brittle and yields to the alightest strain.

Two Locals Accepted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please you pay any for this two locals??? I'am in need of a little

scunia and. Oblige Very Respectfully Your The Art museum is closed up, in the Central-

Park.—
What for? for partly reparings.
The Art has be never shoot up. It is the same you want shoot up the motion of the world:—
The art is long the life is short.—
One Civis

It will be nessesary that the Professor of Archeologue from the Central Park put up the history from the Obelisk.— So many peoples past and dont no what it is.— Unus Pro Multis

Four Questions for Voters, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I hope that the patriotic press of the country will urge every voter during the coming week to answer conscious these questions before he casts his vote on First-Am I willing that for the next four years the army and navy of the United States should be und

the control of men like Bryan, Aitgeld, Tillman, Jones, and Debs? Second-Am I willing to see a Cabinet in session at Washington such as Bryan would select?
Third—Am I willing to risk the peril that would threaten our domestic and foreign relations during the four years of a Fryan Administration Fourth-Am I willing utterly to ignore the convic-

tions that are held to day in common by the true an

cast my vote for men who favor repudiation, and who for months have done their utmost to fan the flames of hatred and social strife? It were madness to intrust the management of na-tional affairs to men like these, and let us look to it. by our votes, that the republic suffers no detriment, The issue is well defined. On the one hand no tional honor and prosperity, and on the other pudiation, rank socialism, and discrere.

'Choose you this day whom ye will serve." NEW YORK, Oct. 26. It Seems Probable.

"Eternity is a long time," said the earnest man ack, in the course of his remarks. Yes." assented Treadwell, politely, lows will have time to burn.

Brenking a Bad Habit, "I thought Treadwell had stopped smoking." No; but he borrows his cigarettes."

GRN. STONEER'S REASONS.

Why He Supports McKinley and Hober -Mis Speech to the Union League to Philadelphia - A Grand Old Man

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who lost one of his egs at Gettysburg during the bloody third day's fight, met with an enthusiastic reception Gen. Sickles has been a lifelong Democrat. He said he would like to give some of his reasons

for not supporting Mr. Bryan;
"Mr. Bryan is not a Democrat. He is a Popu list. He voted for the Populist candidate for President in 1892. He has accepted the Populistic nomination and stands on that platform likewise, which is not Democratic. The Chicago platform is Populistic and Aparchistic, Mr. Bryan's reason for voting for Mr. Weaver in 1892 discloses the character of the man. It appears that he voted for Weaver because he was told to do so by a committee in Nebraska. He had put his vote in the hands of this committee in escrow to be delivered in their discretion. Mr. Bryan is an Anarchist and not

He had put his vote in the hands of this committee in escrow to be delivered in their discretion. Mr. Bryan is an Anarchist and not a Democrat. The leading Anarchist in the Chicago Convention, Gov. Aligeld of Illinois, was one of Bryan's rivals for the Presidential nomination. Debs. the mob leader in Chicago, was also brought forward for the Presidential nomination. Aligeld and Debs dictated the Anarchist plank in the Chicago platform. Mr. Bryan accepts it.

"Mr. Bryan tells the workingmen that their wages will not be affected, as he will hold up the purchasing power of the dollars they receive to their present value on a parity with gold. To the farmers he says he will enable them to double prices for their wheat, but it shall not cost the consumer any more than it costs now. He will maintain under free and unlimited coinage the present value of the sliver dollar, yet he will enable them to pay off their mortgages in sliver dollars at half their value. Nothing better illustrates Mr. Bryan's ignorance or mendacity than his reiterated assertion that no country has ever prospered under a gold standard. His own State contralites him. Nebraska has attained her principal growth since 1876 under a gold standard. No has Kansas, her neighbor. From 1880 to 1800 no country in the world ever made equal progress in material wealth as was made by the United States during those ten years under a gold standard.

"Mr. Bryan tells the farmer that the low price of wheat which prevailed until recently was caused by the depreciation in the value of silver. If Bryan knows anything at all he knows the fluctuations in the value of agricultural products or mineral products or anything else sold. In open market is dependent on production and consumption. During the present month the farmers and planters have had an object lesson which should convince them of this obvious truth. Wheat has gone up it centa abushed within thirty days. Why? Because crops in Europe, India, and Souta America have falled, and a large part of the world must no

the allver rupes on a par with gold, and so Bryan's scheme has failed wherever it has been tried."

In conclusion Gen, Sickes said:

"I saw in the West a young soldier, loyal and brave, carrying his musket, and touching elbow with his comrades of the Twenty-third Ohio. I saw that young soldier modestly bearing himself with valor through campaign and campaign, and rising by his merits to rank and distinction. He leit home and kindred and friends left his young ambitions behind him, and offered all for his country. I saw him returning home, welcomed by grateful neighbors and appreciative friends. I saw him advanced from one honor to another in his town and county, until he was sent to the halls of Congress, where for eighteen years he maintained himself among all his peers in the rank of statesmanship and became the leader of his party in the House of Representatives. I saw him elevated to the Chief Magiatracy of the great Commonwealth which bore him. I saw him the representative of principles which have raised the standard of wages of American workingmen above all countries. I saw him the standard of wages of American workingmen above all countries. I saw him the standard of the Republican party, to which we owe, under Providence, the preservation of our nation, and to which we owe the emancipation of that patient race, who waited long until Providence should deliver them from their bondage. I saw in that atandard-bearer a statesman and a soldier I could trust. In his hands I could place the flag of my country. To him I could confide all I held dear—my home, the national honor, the flag, and all that it symbolizes. The answer of my conscience was: 'Give your vote to William McKinley.'"

From the Courter-Journal

The magnificent audience which thronged the Audiby one of the greatest orators of this or any other age. Hereafter in Kentucky, which has been considered the home of oratory, the standard by which oratorical

effort shall be measured will be not the speech of a Kentuckian, but of a New Yorker. Coming immediately from the presence of such an Coming immediately from the present of the cloquence, could a orator and from the spell of his cloquence, could a Kentuckian pay stronger tribute to the young chief Kentuckian pay stronger tribute to the young chief-tain of Democracy who so splendidly defended his

faith to this city last night? Bourke Cockran is an orator in the broadest sense not a mere rhetorician, an elocutionist playing with clever art upon the senses of his auditors, but a scholar, a man of affairs, a patriot, a statesman, who but employs his exceptional gifts of expression as a means for conveying truth rather than for simply arousing emotion. His speech last night was a masterpiece of sound sense, powerful logic, lofty patriot ism, and delightful sarcasm, delivered with the aid of sonality, and a fervor and virility which drove every word home with the conviction that a man, and a

Sliver Wages and Prices in Mexico. From a Letter of the President of the Bank of Call

great man, uttered it.

I had a call this week from a friend who is at home n the Spanish language and has spent three months in the City of Mexico. He is a ranchman farmer and took fine horses there to sell. He advised mothe sound money man. Mexico, you know, is for free silver. He stated that he hired as good a man as he eve employed to be peare for his horses at 50 cents a day Mexican money, equal to about 25 cents in our money, and the man boarded bimself; that he bought his feed about half a mile from where he kept his horses, and a Mexican would carry on his back 200 pounds of bar-ley that distance for 8 cents. Mexican money; that he saw poor people burying their children in hired cof fine; the man would carry the coffin on his shoulde to the cemetery, the family going with him, take the body out, hury it, and return the coffin. Labor is so cheap that even house servants board themselves, living on cakes and Leans. Very truly,

J. M. C. Markin.

The Spirit of Anarchy. From the Hartford Times (Dem.).

There is a violent spirit abroad among the Bryanites in some parts of the West and in many places in the South. One of the most painful incidents of the campaign was the concerted disturbance in Mobile last week, by which Gen. Palmer was compelled to cease speaking to the audience which gathered to hear him

At his own home, Covington, Ky., Secretary Carltale was as ailed with eggs, and required the protection of a large squad of police to save him from attack on his Free-silverite hondlums broke up one of ex-Gov.

Flower's meetings in Indiana the other day

Now it looks as if the Altgeld crowd were trying to precipitate a riot in Chicago prior to the election. The lawless portion of the population seems to be ranged under the Bryan flag in the West and South. Two Heroes Meet.

From the Boston Herald. During one of his spreches out in Wisconsin the other day Fugene V. Debs threw back his bead proudy, struck his buiging chest, and shouted:

The shouts of pride and congratulation had scarcely died out when a more villatious looking man arose in the gallery, and, imitating the voice and manner of his great compatriot, shouted; The audience went wild with joy.

An Intellectual Treat.

P' on the Chicago Record.
"Mr. Barclay is so well read; he repeated an egquiaite quotaifou last night." "What was it?" "I can't give you the exact words, but he said he'd

rather be a something in a something than a some thing else in a something else."

Disastrous Rus on a Private Bank.

A Bath woman who banked in her stocking broke a garter and lost \$56 in her efforts to catch a street car. by the smoke test. C. F. Wingate, 119 Pear: st. - 148.

ARRING THE HEART REAT.

etting E-Bay Expt. ... ente at the Uni-

From the Detroit Pres Press. ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 21.-A most ex-traordinary series of experiments were tried last evening and to-night at the physical laboratory of the University of Michigan under the direction of Prof. H. S. Carbart, assisted by Dean V. C. Vaughn of the medical department and Drs. W. J. Herdman and F. G. Novy. By means of skilfully contrived apparatus these gentlemen and a few invited guests were able to see the heart pulsations of a living man and watch the play of the bones in various parts of the body when in motion. It was a marvellous eight, and one that inspired the less scientific beholders with profound awe.

When the guests entered the room in which the experiments were to be tried there was nothing in sight but a lot of familiar electricat apparatus. A new induction coil stood on a table. Four cells of a storage battery stood under the table. A resistance cell stood stong-side. A few scraps of insulated wire, a pair of Crookes tubes, and a curious looking box completed the equipment. It was soon explained that this box was the important element in the experiment. The spectator was to glue his eyes to the opening at the small end and look hard at the black pasteboard in front of him. The room was then darkened and the battery turned on a new Crookes tube of great power being put in the circuit. As soon as the box was turned toward the tube the inky darkness of the interior of the box disappeared and the black pasteboard became grayish white, like pane of ground glass, Prof. Carbart then thrust his hand between the tube, now brilliant with the peculiar greenish plasphorescent light that accompanies the production of the X rays, and every bone became distinctly visible on the pasteboard screen, sur-rounded by a cloudy outline showing the limits of the fleshy covering. The X ray photograph is shadowy, vague, and unsatisfactory compared to the results obtained in this now manner. The thinnest gauze more obscures an object to the eye in sunlight than did the covering of skin and muscle obscure the bones in Prof. Carbari's band. Then his wrist was put in, and his arm to the shoulder. The wrist was turned, the elbow flexed and straightened, and the arm twisted back and forth. It was like watching a skeleton in a slight haze, mysteriously endowed with the power of elf-motion. The clothing wa- no hindra ce to the vision, the rays passing through clothing as readily as the naked flesh. Then Dr. Novy tried a few objects in the field, and finally sat before the tube and allowed the spectators to count his ribs, and suddeply it was discovered that the heart was visible, and that its pulsations could be watched

and make sure it was not the flickering of the light that misled the eye. The inside of the screen to the curious box was covered with a layer of tungstate of calcium, by means of which layer the X rays were transferred into rays of light that affect the eye, thus making the X ray visible. An effort will be made after a while to fix a large screen in a doorway so that all of an audience in a dark room can see the pictures simultaneously, the room supplanting the box. In this way the whole skeleton of a man may perhaps be shown at once and at the same time walking about.

and counted. The heart was misty in outline,

not distinct like the bones, but there it was,

moving regularly, and the spectator counted its

pulsations while Dr. Herdman stood with his

finger on Dr. Novy's pulse to verify the count

Contagious Yawning.

From the Bangor Ness.

Two young men boarded an Olddown trolley car one afternoon this week to settle a very peculiar wager, the one having bet the other a 55 silver certificate that he would make six peopleout of ten yawn anywhere without saying a word. A well-filled oar was selected for the purpose. The young man who had proposed the wager had not taken his seat many minutes when he opened his mouth and gave a fearful yawn. He speedily followed it by another, and then awaited results. A moment later a middle-aged lady promptly put her hand up to her mouth to smother a cavernous yawn. Almost everybedy in the car after that seemed in a desperate hurry to follow the lady's lead. Out of the nineteen people in the car there were

From the Louisville Evening Post. It was a queer accident which befel Charles Roberts, chief engineer of the Stein brewery, into yesterday afternoon. At 6 o'clock, after the machinery had stopped, Roberts elimbed upon a large beer vat for the purpose of putting a new rim around the top. He tilaced his finds upon the edge of the vat and began working. His foot slipped, and he fell over into seven feet of beer which was ready to run out into the kegs.

kegs.
The cask is fifteen feet deep and the heer was over Roberts's head. He began crying or help, but no one heard him. He was unable to down for fear or drowning. He was such a swim around the vat for almost five min. men ashed him out with books.

An Ecclesiastical Cake Wali. From the Meriden Record

The members of the Main Street 'north hurch, Farther Light's Circle, are property or a rare entertal amont, given by church or a rare entertainment, given by chur, it die. The affair will be a "cake walk." 3 pie. The affair will be dressed and pair bers of the circle will be dressed and pair bers of the circle will be dressed and pair represent darkies, and their male partners be likewise, in order not to be recognized, sets represent slices of watermelon. On the of the slice reads: "Cake Walk on the Plantation. All the Darkies Will Be in The programme will consist of recitations you also lections. A banjo club will assist.

Never Drowned in His Life. From the Detroit Free Press.

Barney Philips is a sailor living in Alpena, and last month he was reported as having been drowned off the barge Monitor in Lake Frightaney returned to Alpena the other day and claims that he was not drowned. To a new-josper reporter in that city he said:

"Est ees turn lie dat and drown. Haf mafer been drown in ma life. Am tell you som men his tam liar when he say an drowned off Multor. Am been from Cincinnati to Montreal same dat time and am nafer drown in ma life."

SUNBEAMS.

-Two white panthers have been reported in the woods of Knott county, Ky. -Five apples weighing a pound each, grown in Daviess county, Mo., were brought to Bethany for exhibition. -Farmers of Calhoun county, Mich., were un-

able to get help enough to husk the immease corn crop of this year.

—A clergyman in Howard county, Mo., has boug is Boone county distillery which he expects to run after Brran is elected.

-Dudos in the West continue to be heard from. among them one at Harrisonville, Mo., who has suffered from sore cars because of the high collars

he wore. -Proceeds of Sunday evening performances at Detroit have so far secured shelter, food, and cloth ing for twenty poor families since the theatrh al

-In Mexico a man who was compelled to cease beating his wife said he hadn't anything else to do. -Late daudellone have been brightening grass plots of Portland, Me., within a few days. George Washington, 85 years old, and Mariha

Rockwell, 65, of Brockville, Ind., were married on the steps of the Court House at Kokomo, the seresony being the third of the kind which the bride groom had undergone. -After fourteen years of widowhood, during

which she knew of no insurance money left in the husband, a Menoninee woman has received \$5. from a company which, desiring to go out of ness, bunted her up to pay its obligation.

"I am a Christian and pay taxes," says a Buron county, Mich., farmer in a warning of tosted in his barn, "but d——It a man who lets has animals run loose. If any man or woman's cover

Bill boards are to be utilized for the discretion ion of Scriptural teachings at Muskegon, Mich . . seciety for the prosecution of the work and a re-for the distribution of hand cards overing hibble texts and Hustrations having been organized time by A. E. Standen, a commercial traveller of the cago, who got the Rev. Dr. Joseph P. McCarthy 19

-Two young men of South Chattanooga who had taken the negative side in a casual fl the question whether tramps had good things eal and an easy life, started out in discourse to their arguments. Among the first house it which they were turned away was that of our their amrmative disputants, and only a. the teenth house to which they went did they is "

act as President.